

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JANUARY 2 —
Last 24 hours' rainfall, Trace; Temperature, max.
72; min. 66; Weather, cloudy and cool.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4 83; Per Ton,
\$96 60. 88 Analysis Beets, 14s 4d, Per Ton \$102.15.

Established July 2, 1896.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GENERAL STOESSEL AGREES TO SURRENDER

Garrison Was on Verge of Starvation and Capture.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Jan. 3.—The surrender agreement will be signed today and the Japanese occupation will take place tomorrow. The terms of capitulation have not been given out here.

THE SECRETS OF PORT ARTHUR.

CHEFOO, Jan. 3.—Kartow, commander of the destroyer Vlastni, confirms the death of General Kondratenko. He says that the garrison had no ammunition left and was on the verge of starvation, having lived on reduced rations for three months. General Stoessel fiercely opposed the advice of his staff to surrender until Sunday. Commander Kartow reports that the defence of 203 meter hill cost the Russians 5000 men and declares that the capture of Port Arthur has cost the Japanese 80,000 men. Three more Russian launches have arrived here.

ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH.

TOKIO, Jan. 3.—There is much adverse criticism of Stoessel's course, subsequent to the offer of surrender, of destroying his warships, attempting to choke the harbor and sending his destroyers to Chefoo.

WILL HOLD PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Baron Suyumatsu, the Japanese Minister, declares that Japan will permanently hold Port Arthur.

FEAR TROUBLE AT HOME.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—The public is informed, in apprehension of radical demonstrations, that the Czar is absent in Southern Russia and that Stoessel was recently empowered to use his discretion in the matter of surrendering Port Arthur.

PRESERVING NEUTRALITY.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 3.—There are indications that the German steamer Ardia, with submarine boats aboard for Russia, will not be allowed to depart.

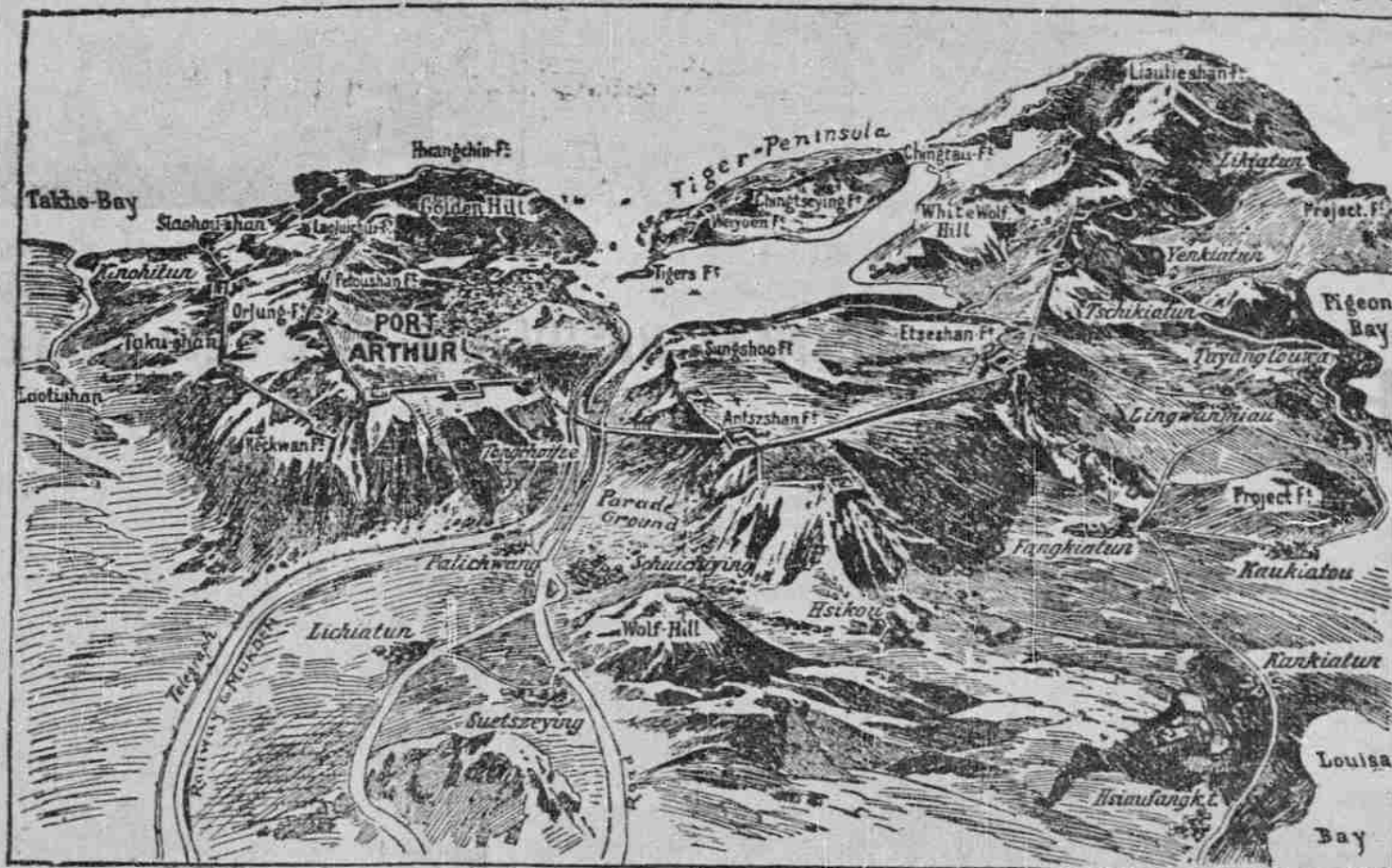
CABLEGRAMS TO THE JAPANESE CONSUL

AFTERNOON PRESS NEWS FROM THE WAR ZONE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1905.
(Received 11:15 a. m.)
To Japanese Consul, Honolulu—
Our Port Arthur army reports as follows:

A letter from General Stoessel proposing surrender was received at 9 p. m. on the 1st inst. General Nogi reports that General Stoessel's proposal accepted the terms and process of surrender to be negotiated between the respective delegates.
At noon on the 2d inst. Marshal Yamagata telegraphed to General Nogi under the Imperial command that his Majesty, appreciating the self-sacrifice and devotion which General Stoessel fully displayed for the cause of his fatherland, desires that the due honor of a soldier be accorded him.
Admiral Togo learned on the 1st inst., under the command of the Imperial Government, that the blockade of Liaotung peninsula shall only be maintained hereafter along the coast lying westward of the straight line drawn from south entry point to Wedgehead.
The Imperial Government decided not to allow for the present any ships except those which are in their service to enter Tientsin without the special permission of the naval or military authorities concerned.
General Nogi reports that Tungkeewanshan and Q forts were blown up at 12:30 a. m. on Monday by the enemies themselves, who evacuated therefrom. We occupied the same forts and heights, N and M, southward thereof. Almost all the Russian ships in the harbor or harbor entrance were blown up on Monday morning by the enemies themselves.
Our operations are suspended since

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 2.—Port Arthur has fallen.
General Stoessel sent a letter yesterday to General Nogi proposing capitulation negotiations.
The reply fixed the time at noon today and named General Ijichi as commissioner.
It is reported that the terms allowing the honors of war have been accepted.
The Japanese Emperor commends Stoessel's brave resistance.
CHEFOO, China, Jan. 2.—The Russian torpedo-boat destroyers here are disarming. Two other destroyers, transports and 800 wounded left Port Arthur with the consent of the Japanese.
TAMATAVE, Madagascar, Jan. 2.—Admiral Rojestvensky's division of the Baltic squadron has arrived at Saint Marie.
MUKDEN, Manchuria, Jan. 2.—Heavy firing on the Russian center and a Japanese repulse is reported.
The following cable was received at the Japanese consulate at 1:05 yesterday afternoon.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Negotiations concerning the conditions of surrender have been brought to a conclusion at 4 p. m. The conditions proposed by General Nogi have been accepted. Details have not yet been received.
TAKAHIRA.



THE INNER FORTS AND HARBOR.

PRINCE FUSHIMI WILL HERE LEARN OF FORTRESS'S FALL

The first news in this morning's Advertiser to attract the eye of General Prince Fushimi, who will arrive today on the Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, is the following statement in Japanese that Port Arthur has fallen. As Prince Fushimi does not read English, the Japanese characters will serve to tell him, briefly, the story that he has longed to hear for many months.

The appended Japanese statement, which formed the text of an extra issued yesterday forenoon by the Hawaii Shinpo, reads as follows:

"Extra! Port Arthur Has Fallen!!
"Japanese Army and Navy—Banzai!!
Jan. 2, 1905, Honolulu, Hawaii Shinpo."

一月二日

發行所 布哇新報社

旅順陷落
帝國陸海軍萬歲
外

JAPANESE RESIDENTS WILL CELEBRATE THIS EVENING

Japanese residents of Honolulu and Oahu in general will celebrate the fall of Port Arthur tonight by giving a lantern procession which will pass along the principal streets of the city. If Prince Fushimi is in the city this evening he will be especially honored by the thousands of Japanese in the line. The place of meeting will be Aala Park and the time for gathering at 6 o'clock sharp, the procession to start about 6:30. The route of the procession will be as follows:

From Aala Park along Beretania and King to Liliha; Liliha to Judd street, where Banzais will be given for Governor Carter; thence along Judd street to Nuuanu, down Nuuanu to the Japanese Consul-General's residence, where Consul-General Miki Saito will greet the procession and the Japanese flag there will be saluted with Banzais. The procession will continue down Nuuanu street to Beretania.

In case Prince Fushimi is in town and at the Alexander Young

(Continued on Page 2)

ROJESTVENSKY IS IN FEAR OF THE JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Admiral Rojestvensky expects to meet the fate of Admiral Cervera. He believes the Japanese will smash him all to pieces the first chance they get at him, as Sampson's fleet smashed Cervera at Santiago. "We are going to a shambles," are the words which Rojestvensky recently used in description of his mission to the Far East. His views have been brought to Washington by a member of the diplomatic corps who recently returned from Russia and are now the subject of much gossip in diplomatic and naval circles here.

According to this report, which comes through trustworthy channels, Admiral Rojestvensky is highly indignant because the Russian fleet at Port Arthur did not make a sortie and cripple some of the Japanese fighting craft. "All I ask of the Port Arthur fleet," Admiral Rojestvensky said to his friend, "is that it shall make a bold effort to escape, and in doing so destroy or cripple two of the Japs' four battleships. If they do that the balance of power will be so changed that upon my arrival in the China Sea I can take care of the remainder of the enemy's fleet."

"And if the Russian naval commander at Port Arthur fails to put two Japanese battleships out of commission?" the admiral was asked.

"Then we shall go to the Far East only to perish," was the bitter reply. "The Japanese outclass us in high power guns and will smash us to pieces."

Inasmuch as the Port Arthur fleet has been destroyed and is no longer able to do anything toward clearing the way for Rojestvensky the bitterness of that officer's feelings may be easily imagined. The man who brings the foregoing information to Washington adds that Admiral Rojestvensky believes he and his men are to be offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of Russian naval pride. Among the masses of the people in St. Petersburg and Moscow the remainder of Russia does not count for much in the expression of public opinion—there is a general demand that something be done to stay the tide of defeat at sea, hence the belief in Russia that the Government will force Rojestvensky to give battle to Togo, notwithstanding the moral certainty that the Russian second Pacific squadron will be as easily disposed of by Togo's ships as Cervera was by the Americans at Santiago.

RECEPTION FOR JAPANESE PRINCE

General Prince Fushimi, blood relative and adopted brother of the Emperor of Japan, as well as the hero of Nanshan Hill, will arrive this morning on the Pacific Mail steamship Mongolia, en route from the United States to his own country.

His countrymen in Honolulu will pay him due homage, but owing to the indefinite length of time of his stay here the committee of arrangements will

(Continued on Page 2)

RECORD OF THE SIEGE

The Principal Events in Port Arthur's Struggle.

February 8—Japanese torpedo boat destroyers attack Russian squadron lying outside of Port Arthur at midnight injuring the battleships Retvizan and Gzarevitch and cruiser Pallada.

February 9—Japanese fleet arrives and engages enemy who withdraw into harbor.

February 10—DECLARATION OF WAR.

February 11-12—General bombardment, bank building destroyed. Russian cruiser Askold sunk.

February 13—Torpedo transport Yensei (Russian) hits mine and sinks. London believes that Port Arthur will fall inside a week.

February 14—In addition to the vessels above named Admiral Alexieff admits disabling of battleships Sevastopol and Petropavlovsk and cruiser Novik.

February 17—Port Arthur cable cut. February 21—Volunteers raised in Port Arthur, believed that Japan will attempt to reduce fortress by siege.

February 23—Four Russian torpedo boats captured. Alexieff arrives at Harbin. Desultory bombardment at Port Arthur during this period.

February 24—Five Japanese steamers loaded with stone sunk in close up harbor. Entrance not entirely blocked.

February 26—Naval engagement.

February 27—Fleet bombards city.

March 5—Admiral Makaroff arrives.

March 9—Battleship Retvizan floated.

March 12—Terrific bombardment.

March 17—Russian destroyer Skorri hits mine and sinks.

March 18—All quiet, bands play in the parks twice a week.

March 23—Fierce bombardment little damage.

March 27—Four steamers sunk in unsuccessful attempt to block channel; Japanese destroyers damaged.

April 1—Alexieff arrives at Port Arthur to hold review.

April 3—Heavy bombardment.

April 8—Admiral Starck, first naval commander at Port Arthur, decorated at St. Petersburg.

April 13—RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP PETROPAVLOVSK STRIKES MINE AND SINKS WITH ADMIRAL MAKAROFF, PAINTER VERESHCHAGIN AND ALL ON BOARD; cruiser Bayan crippled.

April 20—Admiral Alexieff resigns—won't accept Skrydloff.

April 23—Russian officer and twenty men killed by explosion while laying mines.

April 25—Fortification work completed—fortress now considered impregnable.

May 3—Japanese torpedo boats sunk. Eight steamers sunk in an unsuccessful attempt to close channel. General engagement.

MAY 5—JAPANESE ARMY LANDED ON THE LIAOTUNG PENINSULA.

May 7—Feng-wang-Cheng captured—Japanese investing entire peninsula.

May 9-10—Newchwang being evacuated by Russians. Army marching to cut off communication with Liaoyang.

May 12—A year's provisions arrive at Port Arthur. Bombardments continue at intervals. Dalny being evacuated and destroyed by the Russians.

May 13—Communication with Port Arthur again interrupted. Japanese torpedo boat blown up while removing mines near Dalny.

May 15—JAPANESE BATTLESHIP HATSUSE STRIKES MINE AND SINKS. CRUISER YOSHINO SUNK BY COLLISION WITH KASUGA.

Japanese army occupies Hailien.

May 16-30,000 troops now landed; Japanese cruiser Miyako sunk by mine near Dalny.

May 17—Troops landed at Newchwang and Blackney Bay. Fifty miles of railroad near Kinchow destroyed.

May 25—Terrible Russian defeat near Takushan.

May 27—JAPANESE UNDER GENERAL PRINCE FUSHIMI STORM NANSHAN HILL AND TAKE KINCHOW.

May 29—Port Arthur expected to fall in three weeks.

May 31—Dalny occupied by Japanese.

June 2—Japanese landing 60,000 men at Takushan.

June 4—Russian gunboat Gilyak blown up.

June 5—Japanese army within fifteen miles of Port Arthur. Russians taking guns from cruisers for forts. General land and sea attack reported begun.

(Continued on Page 8.)